

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1863.

NO. 40.

## DRS. CRESS & TAYLOR, ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.

THE above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanction of the practice of the ablest Eclectic Physicians, and discontinue those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office at Baltimore street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Dorsey, one door south of the "Compiler" office. Soldiers' families attended free of charge during their absence.

Dr. JAMES CRESS. Dr. WM. TAYLOR.  
April 7.

## Give Us a Call!

GEORGE GILLESPIE has just received a large and splendid stock of New Goods, which they are selling as cheap as the times will allow. Their stock has been selected with care and is of as good a quality as the market will afford. SUCH AS, we have all kinds, Hard and Soft Crusts, Butter, Granulated, New Orleans, Porto Rico and Cuba, T. L. S. Imperial, Young Hylon and Black Teas. MOLASSES, New Orleans, Porto Rico and Syrup of different kinds. TOBACCO, to suit all lovers of the weed, Congress, Spun, Navy, Cavendish, Rough and Ready, Natural Leaf, and Pipe Cut; Smoking Tobacco, 15 different kinds; PILLS, a large and fine assortment; SUGARS of various brands. COAL OIL, LAMPS and Shades, we have the best assortment in the place, which we sell low; also a No. 1 article of Coal Oil LAMPS, plain and sugar cured, Shoulders and Sides. FLOUR, of the best quality, which we always guarantee; Canned Fruit, Tubes, Buckets, Water Cans, &c. We also keep National, Continental, British, Irish, the small or by the barrel, Salt, Spices, Chocolate, Starck, Blacking, Jugs, Candles, Soaps, Curry Combs and Cards, a large assortment of Brushes, Baskets, Ropes, Cords, Clockwork, &c. GIVE US A CALL!  
Gettysburg, May 12, 1864.

## Change of Time.

THE following is a schedule of the running of the trains on the Gettysburg R. R.:  
The FIRST TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the North and West. All TRAVELERS at Gettysburg at 1 P. M., with passengers from those points, and also from Baltimore and Washington. Passengers leaving Washington at 6:30 A. M., and Baltimore at 9:15 A. M., arrive by this train at Gettysburg at 1 o'clock, P. M.  
The SECOND TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1:10 P. M., with passengers for Baltimore and Washington. Passengers arrive in Baltimore at 6:30 P. M. Leave Baltimore at 8 P. M., and arrive in Washington at 10 P. M. Passengers can also go to York and Harrisburg by the second train. Arrive in Harrisburg at 7:30 P. M. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 6:30 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the North and West.  
Passengers can leave Philadelphia by way of Baltimore at 4 A. M., and arrive in Gettysburg at 1 P. M. Or leave at 7:30 A. M., by the Pennsylvania Central or Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and arrive in Gettysburg at 6:30 P. M.  
M. J. McGRADY, President.  
May 1, 1864.

## All Invited.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a partnership in the Grain, Produce and Commission business, at the old Klinefelter house, corner of Stratton and Railroad streets. The highest prices in cash paid for FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, SEEDS, &c. &c.  
All kinds of Groceries, Gunpowder, Fish, Salt, and every other article usually found in our line of business, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms. Call and see us, and satisfy yourselves that it is really so.  
HOLLINGER & HERBERT.  
Gettysburg, June 2, 1864.

## Children's Aid Society.

W. M. C. PALMER, agent of the Children's Aid Society, of Baltimore, will visit Gettysburg again, next few weeks with a company of children, seeking homes for them in the country. Persons in the country wishing to aid in this benevolent work, by taking one or more of these children, should make immediate application to the undersigned. It is important to have homes in view before leaving the city. Many who wait until the children are brought are disappointed. R. G. McCLARY, Agent.  
April 28.

## 1863. Spring Styles. 1863

R. F. McLENNY, at his old stand, S. W. corner Court Square, has just opened a splendid assortment of HATS AND CAPS, of the latest styles, at very low prices. Persons in want of a good reasonable and fashionable hat or cap, are requested to give him a call. HATS AND SHOES, comprising Mary's fine Cat Boots, Men's Baltimore, Men's Wellington Ties, Congress Boots, Brogans, Ladies' Morocco Baltimore Boots, Gaiters, fine Kid Slippers, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, of every variety and style, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Let all who wish to supply themselves with good and substantial work call and examine the stock.  
April 11. R. F. McLENNY.

## Pay Up.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of H. H. Rowe & Co., are requested to settle immediately, as the books must be closed.  
H. H. ROWE & CO.  
March 17.

## Wall Paper.

A LARGE variety of patterns, of the latest and most desirable styles, many of which are being sold at the old prices. Call and see them at  
McLENNY'S.  
April 14.

## Children's Clothing.

A BEAUTIFUL article, at the store of GEO. A. ARNOLD. Ladies will please call and see them.  
April 28.

KOLLOCK'S Levain, the purest and best Baking powder in use, at Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.  
D. R. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment, for sale at Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

## Choice Poetry.

### THE SOCIAL CIRCLE.

[It is in the social circle at home that we hear kindly words and see smiling faces, which make us forget the toils of life. Let us strive by every means to make this the garden of the soul in which our spirits shall be soothed, chastened, and ripened for the life to come.]

Though our way is dark and dreary,  
And we toil from day to day,  
While the heart is sad and weary,  
At our home there shines a ray.  
Kindly words and smiling faces,  
Gentle voices as of youth,  
Loving kisses and embraces  
Ever wait us at the door.

Here we turn when all forsake us,  
Here we never look in vain  
For the soothing tones that wake us  
Back to joy and peace again.  
Oh, a sweet repose doth linger  
In the sunshine of the place;  
Time, with its remorseless finger,  
Vainly strives to chase it.

Though we are, yet, in our sadness,  
Here's a shelter from the storm,  
Just as in our day of gladness  
Here are hearts as true and warm.  
Kindly words and smiling faces,  
Gentle voices as of youth,  
Loving kisses and embraces  
Ever wait us at the door.

### Miscellaneous.

#### A Courteous Retort.

A local minister in England, who was distinguished for disinterested labor and ready wit, devoted several years of the last part of his life to gratuitous labor in a new cause, in a populous town about three miles from his residence, to which place he walked every Lord's day morning, preaching three times, and then walked home. One Lord's day morning, as he walked along meditating on his sermon for the day, he met the parish priest.

"Well," said his reverence, "I suppose you are on your way to your preaching again."

"Yes, sir," was the modest reply of the humble minister.

"It is high time the Government took up this subject and put a stop to this kind of traveling preaching."

"They will have rather hard work, sir," replied the imperturbable minister.

"I am not very sure of that," rejoined the priest; "at any rate, I will see whether I cannot stop you myself."

"Judge," said the worthy man, "you will find it more difficult than you suppose. Indeed, there is but one way to stop my preaching, but there are three ways to stop yours."

"What, fellow, do you mean by that?" asked his reverence, in a towering passion.

"Why, sir," replied the little preacher, with most provoking coolness, "there is but one way of stopping my preaching, that is by cutting my tongue out. But there are three ways to stop yours; for take your book from you and you can't preach; take your gown from you and you dare not preach; and take your pay from you and you won't preach."

#### Grooms of Female Beauty.

The females of Brittany, from fifteen to forty, cultivate their hair for sale, each crop saleable seven times during the period. Some two hundred and fifty heads are supposed to be devoted to this cultivation. The first clippings are the finest, and consequently dearest; and when it is no longer saleable, they hack it down and keep it in such a bristly state, that when they take off their cap it jumps up into a thorny aureole, like a firework explosion.

#### Take Mike First.

An Irish woman living in the vicinity of Boston, owned a husband who was so sick that he was not expected to recover; and while he was in this state, she declined she would rather die than lose "darling Mike." A set of graceless scamps determined to try her conjugal affection. Having seized a large turkey, they stripped him entirely of his feathers, and one night, when Biddy was alone groaning and calling on death to come and take her, and not Mike, the shanty door opened, and the hideous turkey entered and stalked towards her.

"O, oh home!" yelled the woman.  
"Howl, Mary, defend us! Take Mike first, that's a good creature. Howl, Mary, how can I die before my time? Take Mike first!"

Perhaps she did not rave when she discovered the trick. But the best of the joke was, Biddy fantasized the turkey and ate it, and her husband helped her, and perhaps through its means Mike recovered.

CHILDREN.—I remember a great man coming to my house at Waltham, and seeing all my children standing in the order of their age and stature, he said:—"These are they that make a rich man poor." But he straight received this answer:—"Nay, my lord; these are they that make a poor man rich; for there is not one of these whom we would part with for all your wealth."

FRESH AIR VS. FOOD AND SHELTER.—Professor Andrews states from experience that "wounded men will lie on snow, on wet ground, or under open sheds and do well; while in closed hospitals they die with all luxuries around."—British Standard.

While the soldiers were searching the passengers on a train recently, one of them discovered no less than seven revolvers hid in a lady's bosom. Gathering up the pistols he politely remarked to the lady:—"Madam, your breast-works seem to be iron clad."

## A GRAND MISTAKE.

### CAUGHT IN MY OWN TRAP.

Dora and I had been silent fully fifteen minutes—an unusual occurrence for us—when she suddenly broke out with one of her gayest, sweetest peals of laughter. The tears were going at the rate of forty miles an hour, but Dora's laugh rang out above all their noises and confusion.

"What is it, Dora, you witch, you?" I said, half piqued that she had not first told me what pleased her, and laughed afterwards.

"Nothing, Nell; only I was thinking of something so funny. Do you see that gentleman just in front of us, with the beautiful black whiskers and dreamy brown eyes? Well, he's been watching you behind that book the last half hour, looking as if he should love to take a bite from the red roses on your cheeks. Don't blush; but he's in love with you—I'll bet my gold thimble on it. I was just thinking of some of the stories I have read, about young ladies mistaking handsome fellows for their brothers, etc., and thought what fun it would be if you could only manage to mistake that gentleman for your brother Fred."

I was ready for some fun in a moment.

"I'll tell you what I'll do, Dora," I broke out, eagerly. "You know I haven't seen Fred since I went to school three years ago; and, of course, he's changed a good deal since then. Well, if that literary gentleman with the brown eyes (he's handsome, isn't he, Dora?) should get off the cars at our depot, I'll wait till he gets mixed up with the crowd; see him suddenly, as if for the first time, rush up to him in a flutter of delight, call him brother Fred, and give him such another kissing as he hasn't had since he saw his sweetheart last."

"Yes I would if I were you," said Dora, sarcastically. "You dare, you know?"

"Don't I dare to, though? Wait and see!"

And so I dropped back into the cushion and silence, till the train stopped at our station.

Dora gave me a wicked look, and whispered that she knew my courage would fail me; for the gentleman was really getting off.

I was not to be tripped over, though; and so, as we stepped out on the platform I saw the crowd, and with a little bound, threw myself into his arms and kissed him full in the mouth, hysterically saying:—

"Fred, my dear, dear brother! how are you?"

I caught a glimpse of Dora—she was in danger of going into convulsions. I expected to hear the stranger confusedly say that there was some mistake; but, to my surprise, he gave me a hearty embrace—kissed me two or three times—said he was well—that I had grown a little, and then inquired for my little friend, Dora—who, all this time, was exciting the sympathies of the crowd, as they supposed she was insane, judging from her frantic laughter.

"Father and mother are expecting you, Nellie, and are so impatient they can scarcely wait to see you. I was afraid you wouldn't know me; but I am really glad that my image has been treasured up so carefully in my little sister's heart."

I was bewildered beyond measure. It really was Fred, then; and I had not known him. I felt slightly ridiculous, and while introducing Dora to my brother, whispered to her to keep quiet in reference to my intended trick. I was too much confused to think of inquiring how he came to be in the cars without seeing me; so we all went to the carriage that was waiting for us, and rapidly drove home.

I had never known Fred to be so affectionate. He held my hand in his own all the time, and kissed me at unnecessarily short intervals; but, to tell the truth, I had never loved him half so well before—never thought him half so handsome.

We reached the gate. Mother kissed me and cried over me all at once; father repeated it; and finally, a frank, hearty voice broke out with:—

"Hallo, sis! aren't you going to notice your scapegrace of a brother at all?"

And to my astonishment, a handsome fellow I had not seen before gave me a genuine hug, and a kiss that you could have heard across the yard.

"There is some mistake," I murmured. "Are you my brother Fred? I thought that gentleman was" pointing to the handsome fellow I had embraced at the depot.

"Why, sis, are you going crazy? Of course I'm your brother, and that fellow there is my college chum, Archie Winters, who went half way up the line to meet you. What are you blushing at, Nell? There wasn't anything wrong in his going after you, was there? I didn't have time to go, and let him take your picture with him so that he would be sure to know you. He's been playing off some of his mad pranks, and been passing himself off for me, I'll warrant."

I looked at Archie Winters beseechingly; and as they were all going into the house I whispered:—

"For pity's sake, don't speak of that mistake. How could it have happened?"

"I overheard you in the cars; and will promise to keep your secret only on one condition."

He whispered something to me that made my face flush scarlet; but I was at his mercy, and said I would think of it. I did think of it, reader; and, to the delight of the whole family—Dora and Fred in particular—Archie and I were married in less than two months. And Dora said to me, as I bade her good-by, that it would give unspeakable delight to Fred and herself, if I would attend their wedding in a month from then—and I did.

## Mince Pies vs. Tracts.

A good story is related by a German who was confined in one of the hospitals at Nashville, which proves conclusively that sick soldiers appreciate food for the stomach more than the mind. A rebel lady visited the hospital one morning with a negro servant, who carried a large basket on his arm, covered with a white linen cloth. She approached our German friend and accosted him thus:—"Are you a good Union man?"

"I wish dat," was the laconic reply of the German, at the same time casting a hopeful glance at the aforesaid basket.

"That is all I want to know," replied the lady, and beckoning to the negro to follow, she passed to the opposite side of the room, where a rebel soldier lay, and asked him the same question, to which he very promptly replied:—"Not by a d—d sight!"

The lady thereupon uncovered the basket and laid out a bottle of wine, mince pies, pound cake and other delicacies, which were greedily devoured in the presence of the Union soldiers, who felt somewhat indignant.

On the following morning, however, another lady made her appearance with a large covered basket and she also accosted our Union man. "I wish, by dam; I no care what you got, I bese Union!"

The German friend thought that the truth availed in this case, if it did not in the other. But imagine the length of the poor fellow's face when the lady uncovered her basket and presented him with about a bushel of tracts. He shook his head dejectedly, and said, "I no read English; and, besides, dat repel on de toder side of de house need dem so moras as me." The lady distributed them and left.

Not long afterwards along came another richly-dressed lady, who propounded the same question again to our German friend. He stood gazing at the basket, apparently at a loss for a reply. At length he answered her in Yankee style, as follows:—"By dam, you no get me dis time. Vat you got in de basket?"

The lady required an unequivocal answer to her question, and was about to move on, when our German friend shouted out:—"If got tracts, I bese Union; but if got mince pies, mince pound cake and vider, I bese Seeces like ter tayer!"

## Ein Pig Schwindle.

The Lewisburg Chronicle says that one conversant with the case, gives the following specimen of the way that many honest (but not too intelligent) farmers have "come to grief." The indignant son of the soil wiped away a tear, and smacked his brawny fists, and "did a tale unfold, in rather a whining tone, something as follows:—

"I sh a peaceable, hard-working man, unt I bays my taxes, unt I sh a good Timmerman, unt I hates de Nickers and de Abberlishists, unt I wotes choost as Bhangz delks us. So ven de Rebels gun into de Walley, tudder time, gimminy crapes unt we was scaret! But our leader delks us, den de Rebels lets us alone next time, unt gets all dey rans of de Black Republicians. So I gits 'em my tollar, unt I elines de S'city, unt I feels good. Bymebye, de Rebels comes ter Walley agin, unt I hears de take de horses, de wules, de vaggins, de shiekens, unt cbyrings from de beeples. Den says I to de Black Republicians, 'Now you'll ketch it—ha! ha! ha! I sh insured, so!' Next day I looks out, unt dare I sees so many raggod, lousy-looking scampals, leading away mine horses unt sings; so I goes out, unt I makes de signs, unt I says to der mens, 'Here, you shlop. I sh not Abberlishist—I sh a good Timmerman—burrh for Shackson, unt Poccannon, unt Gonseldushon, unt Davis, unt Voordart—now I gits you de craps, unt you lets my sings alone.' Den dey laff unt laff so dey like to split open—den dey say, 'Do tell mit your craps!'—unt den dey sheals my vork-horses unt vaggins unt cows, unt robs mine cellar unt mine house ont everydy dey could put into der plack unt hollow pelles. Oh! I sh a ruined man. Dat Golden Circle ish—pig, plack schwindels."

## Mrs. Partington on Marriages.

"I like to 'tend weddings," said Mrs. Partington, as she came back from one in church, hung her shawl up, and replaced the bonnet in the long preserved band-box; "I like to see young people come together with the promise to love, cherish and nourish each other. But it is a solemn thing, this matrimony—a very solemn thing—where the minister comes into the chancery with his surplus on, and goes through the ceremony of making them man and wife. It ought to be husband and wife, for it isn't every husband that turns out to be a man."

I declare I never shall forget when Paul put the duppal ring on my finger, and said, 'with my goods I thee endow.' He used to keep a dry goods store then, and I thought he was going to give me the whole there was in it. I was young and simple, and didn't know till afterwards that it only meant one calico gown a year. It is a lovely sight to see young people 'plighting the troth,' as the song says, and coming up to consume their vows."

REAL POLITENESS.—About a year ago, when the upper part of the Astor House was on fire one of the servant girls was directed to awaken two gentlemen, who were asleep in an upper room. She knocked at the door, and with the greatest simplicity said, "I beg pardon, gentlemen, for disturbing you, but the house is on fire."

The man who courted an investigation says it isn't half as good as courting an affectionate girl.

An old bachelor's definition of love. A little sighing, a little crying, a little dying, and a good deal of lying.

## A Wine Bath.

### A PLEASANT ITEM FOR LOVERS OF CHAMPAGNE.

An American traveler in the streets of Paris, seeing the words, "Wine baths given here," exclaimed:—

"Well these French are a luxurious people." Then, with true Yankee curiosity, and the feeling that he could afford whatever any one else did, walked in and demanded a "wine bath."

Feeling wonderfully refreshed after it, and having to pay but five francs, he asked, in some astonishment, how a wine bath could be afforded so cheaply.

His sable attendant, who had been a slave in Virginia, and enjoyed a sly bit of humor, replied:—"Oh, massa, we jest pass it along into another room, where we give baths at four francs."

"Then, you throw it away, I suppose."

"No, massa; den we send it lower down, and charge three francs a bath. Dar's plenty of people who sint so berry particular, who will bathe in it after this, at two francs a head. Den, massa, we lets de common people hab it at a franc apiece."

"Then, of course, you throw it away," exclaimed the traveler, who thought this was going even beyond Yankee profit.

"No, indeed, massa," was the indignant reply, accompanied by a profound bow; "no, indeed, massa, we are not so 'stravagant as that comes to; we jest botle it up den, and sends it to 'Meica, for champagne!"—Life Illustrated.

A WARD AS A PATRIOT.—It isn't money we want. But we do want men and we must have them. We must carry a whirlwind of fire among the foe. We must crush the ungrateful rebels who are pounding the goddess of liberty over the head with slung shots, and stabbing her with stolen knives! We must kick 'em quick. We must introduce a large number of first-class funerals among the people of the South. Betsy says so, too. This war hasn't been too well managed. We are all in the same boat—if the boat goes down we go down with her. Hence we must all fight. It isn't no use to talk now about who caused the war. That's played out. The war is upon us—upon us, and we must all fight. We can't "reason" the matter with the foe—only with steel and lead. When in the broad glare of the moonlight sun, a specked jackass boldly and maliciously kicks over a pre-arranged, do we "reason" with him? I guess not.

And why reason with those other Southern people who are trying to kick over the republic? Betsy, my wife, says so, too. I have great confidence in A. Lincoln. The old fellow's heart is in the right place, and his head is clear. There's been some queer doings by some of his deputies—civil and military—but let it pass. We must save the Union. And don't let us wait to be drafted. The republic is our mother. For God's sake don't let us stop to draw lots to see which of us shall go to the rescue of our wounded and bleeding mother. Drive the assassins from his throat—drive them into the sea! And then, if it is worth while stop and argue about who caused all this in the first place. You've heard the showman. You've heard my wife, too. Me and Betsy is I.—Tongue Fair.

## Army Coffee.

A correspondent of the New York Post, who accompanied the Army of the Potomac, on its march from Gettysburg, writes:—

The quality of the cooking may be inferred from the remark of a soldier, to whom I said that it smelled good. "Yes," he replied, "a blained sight better than it tastes."

I soon had an opportunity to judge for myself, having accepted an officer's invitation to take coffee in his tent. Captain H. was very proud of his table. His cook was said to be the best in the camp, his only fault being a disposition to a careless mixture of ingredients. "There, sir," said the captain, handing me a brimming cup, "I'll warrant you'll find that equal to anything you ever drank in Paris." I tasted. The captain saw something was wrong. He tasted. His countenance assumed a stern and mortified expression. John was called out and ordered to investigate the cause of the villainous taste of the coffee. The next moment he re-appeared, holding the culprit in his hand. "Och, be jabers, Captain," said he, "it's meself that's mortified to death; I cooked the bowl of you could pipe in your coffee this morning, and that's the innocent cause of the bad taste entirely."

At one of the stations on the Aquia road, where the subsistence is received and delivered, a faithful man was fatally injured, and died shortly after. The commissary wrote the following epitaph, which marks the spot where he is buried:—

"Here lies the body of Michael Farrell who lost his life in rolling a barrel; Life is sweet, but he gave up his existence in furnishing the army with needful subsistence."

As the fire would have certainly consumed, and the lions, without doubt, have roared and devoured Daniel, had not God, by the interposition of his own hand, protected and hindered the effect; so would the sin in us and the malice in others, quickly ruin our souls and bodies were it not that the same hand guards and keeps us every moment.

A handsome young lady being asked if she ever gave a kiss, replied, "No; but I often had one stolen."

Never own that your wife is right. Do it once, and on the conceit of it, she will be wrong the rest of her life.

## Another Way of Hurrahing for Jeff. Davis.

On last Sunday week Mr. B. (we withhold his name to shield his children from disgrace) presented, at the altar of the German Reformed Church, at Pottstown, his child for "baptism," giving as the Christian name of the unconscious little candidate for church privilege, that of the President of the Rebel Confederacy; and accordingly, though with ill-disguised mortification, the preacher, the Rev. Mr. Dubs, proceeded to christen the child Jefferson Davis.

So the story comes to us on good authority.

Mr. B. proved himself a bold man, and, in our judgment, the Rev. Mr. Dubs proved himself a very weak one. Of course, no one can dispute the right of a parent applying to his child any name he may see proper. If he has the bad taste to call his boy Benedict Arnold, or Judas Iscariot, or even Beelzebub, it is nobody's business but his own—in ordinary times—

When, however, a malignant traitor makes his way into a Christian assembly, and hies out his treason at the altar in a manner that must consign his own name to infamy, and that of his child to the disgrace of having a fool for a father, we think the officiating clergyman would be perfectly justified in interrupting the ceremony with a brief lecture to the parent for the benefit of all concerned, and then taking the matter in his own hands, (not the baby, but the christening of it,) and calling him by some respectable name, as, for example, "Thomas Jefferson," "Andrew Jackson," or "Abraham Lincoln." Really the forbearance manifested on the occasion above referred to is remarkable. But it is not a sinful sort of charity that tolerates any such practical "cheering" in church for the arch traitor whose object can only be attained through the slaughter of our fathers, brothers and sons?

On the same day of the month, as we perceive by a Western paper, a member of the Presbyterian Church at Petersburg, Ohio, presented his child for baptism, also endowing it with the Christian name of Jefferson Davis. The clergyman in this case was a Rev. Mr. Rinehart, who, it is said, had not the courage and good sense to reprimand the father to his face for his temerity, told God all about it afterwards in his prayer, in which he took occasion to speak of the degradation of many Northern men, in thus espousing the cause of those in arms against the Government which protects them. The elders in this case very properly refused to enter the name on the church record.

We hope that the next instance of this kind that occurs will be treated as fit business for the provost marshal, and that the cowardly traitor who thus seeks to ventilate his love for the rebel cause under the cover of a church ordinance, will find himself in Fort Lafayette with the least possible delay until the war is over, when he should be furnished with a free ticket to a lunatic asylum for the balance of his natural life.—Phil. Press.

Power of a Horse's Scent.

There is one perception that a horse possesses, that but little attention has been paid to, and that is the power of scent.—With some horses it is as acute as a dog's, and for the benefit of those who have to drive nights, such as physicians and others, this knowledge is invaluable. I never know it to fail, and I have ridden hundreds of miles dark nights; and in consideration of this power of scent, this is my simple advice: never check your horse at night, but give him a free head, and you may rest assured he will never get off the road, and will carry you expeditiously and safely.

In regard to the power of scent in a horse, I once knew one of a pair that was stolen, and recovered mainly by the track being made out by his mate, and that after he had been absent six or eight hours.

It has been well said that "the idea of country, of loving country, which these days have inspired, is worth more than the cotton crop of a thousand years, or the mere earthly unemotional life of a million of men. Thought, sentiment, convictions, make the glory of a people. And the tokens on every hand of our devotion to our beloved land are a pledge of the glory and power of the Republic." This is a great truth which we have perhaps too much overlooked, lending our ears too much to those who foretell evil and disaster and are forever croaking about dishonesty and corruption.

We honestly believe that never did a people suddenly thrown into a state of war, make such immense efforts to meet the emergency with so much honesty and patriotism, and with so little admixture of those social evils which war always brings with it, especially in its early age.

Three Great Words.

A Christian traveller tells us, that he saw the following admonition painted on a folio sheet in an inn in Syria, and it was found, he learned, in every house in the district:—"Understand well the force of the words—a God, a moment, an eternity: a God who sees you; a moment which flies from you; an eternity which awaits you; a God whom you serve so ill; a moment of which you so little profit; an eternity which you hazard so readily."

In Denmark the Mormons are having great success, having lately taken 1,000 converts to Utah, and lost many more behind. The fact that so many of them are raised to the priesthood operates as a bait to their vanity and thus facilitates conversions. Thus false religion has its propaganda as precise as the true.

The Springfield Republican says that young men who have neglected to support their mothers for several years have suddenly set about earning something so as to claim exemption as being the sole support of a dependent maternal. We may now expect to see the gatherings on the street corners subsiding.

Moving a Chimney.—A chimney-stack in Worcester, Mass., which is nearly one hundred feet high, contains 60,000 bricks and weighs 170 tons, was moved to a distance of 150 feet and turned partially around



Among the many complimentary notices of Gettysburg and its inhabitants, elicited by the misrepresentations of Crouse, we give the following:

Harrisburg, July 30th, 1863.

Messrs. Nash & Whittaker, Editors Journal & American—GENTLEMEN:—Permit me to express to you my regret at reading in your paper of last week part of an article which originally appeared in a New York paper, reflecting severely upon the hospitality of the citizens of Gettysburg after the late battle. It was my fortune to spend six days in Gettysburg immediately after the battle, attending on my brother Capt. Blair, and after seeing and experiencing the kindness of that people to the wounded and their friends, I cannot in justice to myself and to them, see that publication copied into a paper of my own country, without, with your permission, a word of correction. It may have been, that mere curiosity-seekers and self-important newspaper correspondents did not receive all that attention which they considered due to them, but I venture the assertion that the first word of complaint by a single wounded or sick man or their friends against the citizens of Gettysburg has yet to be uttered. The thought occurred to me more than once while there, that even war has its compensations, for never in my life have I witnessed or heard of such displays of public and private benevolence. From all parts of the loyal land, from ten thousand streams, large and small, contributions of all kinds flowed into Gettysburg to meet the wants of twenty thousand men, part of them rebels, lying in and around the place; all the public and nearly all the private buildings in the town and vicinity being occupied as hospitals, besides the Army Corps hospitals on the field. No one except those who saw it, can have any conception of the immense amount of supplies received and distributed day after day. Like the barrel of meal and the cruse of oil of the widow of Zarephath, the more those supplies were used the more they seemed to increase. Except the army surgeons and nurses and wagons, which constituted but a small part of the force, for most of the nurses and surgeons were volunteers, all these immense stores and all this immense labor was the voluntary work—the labor of love, of loyal hands and the free gifts of loyal hearts. In this great work of ministering to the wounded and dying, the people of Gettysburg bore their full share; contributing in proportion to their means more than the city of New York; many of them giving their whole time, their whole house, and all they had to accommodate the wounded. The house I staid in was a small one, and the family evidently in very moderate circumstances, and yet they accommodated as many as eleven wounded at a time, and nearly an equal number of friends of the wounded, besides their own family. This I give as only one instance out of many, of the kindness and hospitality of the good people of Gettysburg. Esquire Isett, of Marklesburg, and David Clarkson, Esq., of Cassville, each attending a wounded son, were in Gettysburg at the time I was, and although I have not had an opportunity to consult them, I have no doubt they will fully concur in what I have said, and would have signed this statement could I have seen them. Truly yours,

DAVID BLAIR.

THE CITY TROOP THANK THE PEOPLE OF THE INTERIOR.—There having been various statements made in regard to the treatment manifested by the residents at Gettysburg, Cashtown, and other places, towards the Union soldiers generally during the recent emergency, the following preamble and resolutions, passed by the First City Troop, at a meeting held at the armory, on Thursday evening, will be read with grateful interest by the citizens of Philadelphia, as well as those of the interior of the State:

At a stated meeting of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, held August 6th, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The First City Troop were stationed at Gettysburg for some ten days previous to the occupation of that place by the rebels, and, owing to its advanced position, the State was unable to furnish the company with commissary supplies; and

Whereas, The citizens of Gettysburg, during that period, at all hours of the day and night, with a whole-hearted generosity, threw open their houses, furnishing the troop with everything of which they stood in need, and humanely taking care of our sick; and

Whereas, This Troop received many kindnesses from the citizens of Cashtown and Middletown; and

Whereas, We deem it due that a proper acknowledgment of the same should be made; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry tender their sincere and grateful thanks to the citizens of the above-named places; and whilst fully appreciating, personally, the kindness extended to them, they also understand and feel that the same loyalty and patriotism would have bestowed similar favors upon any soldier of the Republic.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.—The directors of this company have made arrangements to rebuild in the most permanent manner, the bridges destroyed by the rebels in the recent invasion. Those over the Codorus near Loucks's mill, the Gut and the Conowing, are to be of wood of the Howe-truss patent—those over the Codorus between York and Billharts station are to be of stone and arches. The two last will cost about twenty-five thousand dollars apiece. The whole loss to the company in repairing the recent damage and rebuilding the bridges, will probably amount to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. All the trains are now running on regular time, and the road is doing an immense business. The temporary bridges have been thoroughly tested and are considered entirely safe. Arrangements have also been made to rebuild the bridges destroyed on the Wrightsville road, and operations will commence in the course of a week or ten days.—York Gazette.

STR. JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—The only safe and sure remedy for female obstructions and diseases arising from any cause. \$1 and 3 three-cent stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail. For particulars get a pamphlet gratis of any agent.



## THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 11, 1863.

Thanksgiving-day was generally observed on Thursday last—there being an almost universal cessation of business. Religious services were held in St. James' Church in the forenoon—Sermon by Rev. Dr. BAUGHNER, President of Pennsylvania College. It was, like everything that emanates from that firm patriot and energetic minister of the Gospel, worthy of his well-earned reputation. We were prevented, by circumstances, from hearing him, but we have since heard enough of it, to convince us that "all was right."

Brig. Gen. PAUL, who was severely wounded through the head, in the first day's fight here, was able to leave for his home in Kentucky, by short stages, on Friday last.

Lieut. Col. FLANIGAN, of the 24th Michigan, who lost a leg in the first day's fight, recovered his strength and physical power so much as to leave yesterday for his home in Detroit. We are gratified to observe that the Mayor and Councils of Detroit have unanimously determined to give him a public reception on his arrival at home, on account of his brilliant conduct at Gettysburg. The Col. received the announcement of this fact a few evenings ago, from the Mayor of Detroit, announcing the appointment of a committee of Councils to meet him at Toledo, and accompany him to the City, and asking him to name the day. He telegraphed to them, that he hoped to reach there to-morrow evening, if nothing should prevent; and he left yesterday morning, with his estimable wife, who has been at his bedside for several weeks, and his military attendants. We hope he will arrive safely at his home—for we have found him, in hourly intercourse at our home, a whole-souled patriot and gentleman.

Capt. REAFORD, of the same regiment, who was also severely wounded, and who has been the guest of our neighbor, D. WILLS, Esq., also left for home. We wish him a speedy recovery.

The 36th Regt. Penna. Militia, in service at this place for a few weeks past, has been ordered to Harrisburg, to be mustered out of service. Col. ALLEMAN, and Lieut. Col. MACLAY were the officers in command—the former of the Post, and the latter Provost Marshal—both perfect gentlemen, and respected by our citizens, both for their promptness and energy, as well as their courteous deportment.

The 2d Col. Regt. of Philadelphia (51st Pa.) has taken their place here for Provost Marshal and Hospital duty—Col. HOPKINSON, in command of the Post, and Lieut. Col. BURKE, as Provost Marshal. Every thing appears to be moving along pleasantly and harmoniously. The wounded men are well attended and getting along as comfortably as can be expected from the severity of the wounds of many. A number, of course, die daily; but this is the terrible result of the terrible fight.

National Cemetery.—We learn that ground has been purchased on the battle-field here by the State of Pennsylvania, for a National Cemetery. The location is on the ground extending from the Taneytown road to the Emmitsburg road, embracing the small grove near the former road. It is the point where the bold attack was made on the left centre of our line, and which was so nobly repelled by the 2d Army Corps.

Gov. CURTIN has extended an invitation to each State having dead on these fields, to accept of a Burial Lot in this Cemetery, and co-operate in ornamenting and enclosing the grounds appropriately.

The Editor of the Compiler, we learn from his paper yesterday, has returned "home again," "after another two weeks' visit to Fort Mifflin." He says he was well treated; but his "last trip, like the first, resulted in nothing." We know nothing of the particulars of the case. He appears to be very indignant, however, at a certain individual he names—and we shall probably hear more about his "imprisonment," and the how and the why he was arrested, and got "home again."

The Rebel wounded are being very rapidly collected from the country hospitals into the General Hospital near town—and those being able for further removal, sent off. A considerable number of Rebel Surgeons and nurses left yesterday for Baltimore. Some of them are rather pleasant in intercourse; but, as a general matter, they are very bitter in feeling. We feel great regret at their delusion; but hope a kind over-ruling Providence will soon cause them to see the error of their ways, and lay down the weapons of their rebellion.

Capt. JOHN MCCREARY, of Co. B, 128th Regt., has been made Major of the Regiment, and Lieut. EARNSHAW, Captain of Co. B.

We notice that Major O. Haller, of the United States Infantry, has been dismissed from the service for disloyal conduct and the utterance of disloyal sentiments.

### The Renomination of Governor Curtin.

A convention of the loyal men of Pennsylvania could do nothing more than renominate Andrew G. Curtin for Governor of the State, says the Press, of Philadelphia, and cheerfully do we endorse it. Those who offered reasons why another man should have been selected, found, when they went to Pittsburgh, that they were the mere arguments and calculations of the politician, and possessed no favor with the people. The people of this State love Andrew G. Curtin, and their representatives in convention assembled, gave expression to their love and confidence by giving him the gubernatorial nomination on the first ballot. It was eminently the work of the people. They had seen this man tried, for three long years, as no Chief Magistrate had ever been tried before. Coming into power with the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, he was called upon to grapple with the rebellion in the name of Pennsylvania, to represent the loyalty and power of our grand old State, and to direct its energies in support of the Union and the Administration in the prosecution of the war. How this work has been done, it is not for us to say. It is written upon the most glorious pages of Pennsylvania's history. It is written in the story of her valor, her devotion, and sacrifice; and, more than all, in the bold and self-sacrificing statesmanship that made these things elements of strength and power on the side of freedom.

When Pennsylvania sent forth her sons to war upon treason in the South, Governor Curtin went with them, ministering to their wants, alleviating the hardships of the field and camp, speaking words of comfort to the wounded and sick, and words of encouragement and pride to those who had deserved well of the State. He was with them in their joys and sorrows—after every period of victory and defeat. And so earnestly and faithfully did he labor in their behalf that at this time his name is mentioned with love and pride in the tent of every Pennsylvania soldier. When invasion came, he opposed the invader with a fierce energy that drew the people around him, and aided materially in obtaining the fruits of victory. To Governor Curtin belongs much of the glory that Pennsylvania has gained, and much of the gratitude that the people should feel in having escaped conquest and devastation.

The nomination of this man is, therefore, a compliment to him and an assurance of our continued devotion to the Administration. The people have made it, and the people will endorse it by an overwhelming majority in October. Now is the time for all who really believe in the cause, and that its triumph is the triumph of liberty and Union, to lay aside all selfishness, and jealousy, and personal animosities, and unite around this man as our leader, and the platform of the Convention as the platform of their faith. In the person of the Hon. Daniel Agnew, the Convention has placed at his side an accomplished and learned jurist, one fully convinced of the truth of the great issues now agitating the country, and whose election would add an ornament to the bench. With such men in nomination, no loyal man can hesitate. Let us, therefore, be up and doing. Let us organize everywhere. Let committees and clubs be formed, and no effort spared to strengthen and unite the friends of the cause. We can win this victory in October if we begin at once and manage the canvass with judgment and energy. Let the line of battle be immediately formed, and the contest at once begin.

The re-nomination of Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN by the Union Convention at Pittsburg, says the Lancaster Examiner, is but a response to the hearty and earnest wishes of the people of Pennsylvania. It is a glorious tribute to a gallant and faithful public officer. No man ever more heartily and thoroughly commanded the confidence and love of the whole people than does Andrew G. Curtin to-day. They would receive no declination from him, and like a faithful man in times of peril and trial as the present, he could not refuse to be again their standard-bearer, however much it was against his own personal feelings and wishes. Gov. Curtin has accepted the nomination, and will in a few days open the campaign by addressing the people from the stump, and will visit every section of the State. No honest effort of his will be wanting to command success, and he will most assuredly be re-elected.

The Hon. DANIEL AGNEW, the Union nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, is at present the President Judge of the 17th Judicial district, composed of the counties of Beaver, Butler and Lawrence. Judge Agnew is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers and soundest jurists in Western Pennsylvania, and commands the confidence and respect of the entire legal profession of all parties there.

Kentucky all Right.—The recent election in Kentucky has resulted in the success of the Union candidates for Governor and members of Congress. Twenty-one counties give a majority of nearly seventeen thousand for Mr. Bramlette, the Union candidate.

Death of William L. Yancy.—The Southern papers announce the death of this prominent leader of the secession movement. He died on the 28th ult., at his residence, near Montgomery, Ala., after an illness of four weeks from the effects of kidney disease.

The attention of the public is directed to a series of splendid photographic views of all the prominent points of interest upon the battle field of Gettysburg, now in course of preparation by TAYLOR BROTHERS, Photographers of this place. They are made on plates 8 by 10 inches, and will be ready for exhibition and sale in a short time, when our citizens and others will have an opportunity to judge of their accuracy and elegance.

FRANK HENSEN has disposed of his Ware-house, Lumber and Coal Yard, at New Oxford, to MYERS & WIERNY, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN RICHMOND.—Persons who have relatives or friends prisoners of war in Richmond can communicate with them by letter in the following manner: The letter must be sealed, so that it may be read by the proper officer in Richmond, and be enclosed in an envelope, addressed to Major General J. S. Foster, U. S. A., Commander of the Department of Virginia, at Fortress Monroe. The envelope addressed to General Foster must have the three cent postal stamp upon it, and it must contain a dime, to pay the Confederate postage, as silver is only received South for postage on letters from the North. The person written to must be addressed as usual, with the addition of "Prisoner of War, Richmond, Va."

INDIAN OUTRAGES.—The Sioux Indians are getting very desperate, and there is no place on the Upper Missouri where a white man is safe. A steamer recently grounded near the mouth of the Yellow Stone, and was fired on by Indians on the banks, who killed three of the crew. Other steamers have been boarded and robbed by the savages. The expedition against the Indians this summer has come to naught, on account of the low stage of water in the Missouri river and its tributaries.

General McClelland, having been relieved from the command of the Thirtieth Army Corps, and ordered to remain inactive in the State of Illinois, has tendered his immediate and unconditional resignation of the office of Major General of the United States volunteer forces.

The Emergency Eased.—President Lincoln has officially announced that the extraordinary emergency, under which he called out one hundred thousand militia in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio, to serve for the term of six months, is at an end, and that the order calling out this force is therefore revoked. These men were designed to repel the southern invaders from our own soil, and not being intended to serve in any other field, the term is ended. As the conscription law is now in full operation in Pennsylvania, New York and New England, all the men needed to carry on the war are being obtained by its operation. Doubtless thousands of the three and six months men, on returning to their homes, will either be drafted themselves for three years or will go as substitutes for others.—Their present discharge, therefore, will greatly facilitate the operations of the conscription.

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A Word to Soldiers.—On the second Tuesday of the coming October the people of Pennsylvania will be called upon to elect a Governor. Among the names presented for that high office is that of George W. Woodward; a man whose whole life has been characterized as one of the most unscrupulous and bitter partisans in the State of Pennsylvania. In the beginning of the present rebellion, he in a public speech sustained the views of the pusillanimous Buchanan; that the General Government possessed no power to protect itself. In other words that there is no power in the constitution to prevent a State from seceding. It also remained for this political Demagogue, to put on record a decision denying the right of suffrage to a citizen, who may be beyond the borders of his state defending his country. During the war with Mexico the party of this same Woodward had control of the executive, as well as the judicial power of the State, yet they never whispered about the illegality of our soldiers then in Mexico, to vote. This man who by his decision, last fall, deprived the brave soldiers, who chanced to be a few miles beyond the border of their native State offering up their lives for their country, will now ask those who have returned to vote for him. Soldiers: will you do it? Remember, too, that there is not a sympathizer or open traitor in the State of Pennsylvania who will not be found in support of George W. Woodward. Frank Hughes, one of the most infamous Copperheads, was the leading spirit in procuring his nomination. Whilst Seymour, Brooks and Vallandigham with one voice say, Amen.

The Rumors of a Foreign War.—WASHINGTON, August 7.—Articles appearing in the journals of this city and elsewhere represent a war with Great Britain as imminent. The assumption that these articles are authorized by the Government, or made upon any knowledge of its views, is without foundation.

The inhabitants of East Tennessee are said to be in a most deplorable condition suffering for food of almost every description, and deprived of nearly all the necessities of life. Rebel rule to these brave people has been their ruin. When will their deliverance come?

AN OLD VETERAN IN THE RANKS OF THE 36TH PA. V. M.—Col. ALLAN, of the 36th Pa. V. M., an old soldier of the war of 1812 in its ranks. His name is Peter Hillman. He is a member of Co. F, raised in Sanbury, Northumberland county. When he told the muster-in officer, when sworn into the service, that he was 74 years old, the officer opened his eyes with astonishment, and asked him whether he thought he could do any service. The old hero told him that he thought he could kill a rebel as well as anybody else. We learn that he was the first man to put his name down to march to the defence of his native State at the formation of the company. Such instances of patriotism rarely occur, and we take pleasure in recording them whenever they come under our notice.

WASTE OF MEN BY THE REBELLION.—A private of the 3d regiment (rebel) Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, captured at Vicksburg, writes to the Missouri Republican, in which he says that regiment numbered 1,185 men when organized at New Orleans in May, 1861. The writer says that this regiment left Vicksburg after its capture with less than one hundred of the men who belonged to it when it was organized.

### The War News.

Advices from off Charleston to Tuesday, the 4th instant, have been received. At that time the siege was progressing favorably. On Saturday last the Confederates made a sortie on one of the batteries in course of erection, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Heavy reinforcements have reached General Gilmore, and the reduction of the Confederate works is considered only a question of time.

From General Meade's army we learn that everything was quiet up to Friday morning, no change of position having been made. Slight skirmishes occur daily. Mostly captured seventeen more sutlers wagons on Wednesday, this side of Fairfax Court House, and twenty on Thursday.

The latest reports from Memphis of the whereabouts of the Confederate army under Gen. Johnston, places it at Enterprise and Brandon, under the direct command of Gen. Hardee. The force at the former place is reported ready to move at a moment's warning. Enterprise and Brandon are both on the line of the Jackson and Meridian railroad. Advices from Vicksburg and Port Hudson, received in Memphis, represent everything quiet on the Mississippi.

Gen. Pemberton has issued an order to the paroled army of Vicksburg, giving the men leave of absence for thirty days from the date of the order, to enable them to visit their homes. The Richmond Dispatch says that at the end of thirty days the command is to be re-assembled at Demopolis, Ala., where it will be armed and equipped to meet the enemy.

A steamer from New Orleans reports the arrival there of Gen. Herron's command. Gen. Grant is organizing an important military and naval expedition at Vicksburg.

Brig. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, who is in command of our forces operating against Charleston, is a native of Ohio, and was appointed from that State to the Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in 1849. He was First Lieutenant of Engineers when the war broke out. Under his command, Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, Ga., was captured, over a year ago. He was afterwards transferred to Kentucky, where he whipped the rebels under Pegram several times, capturing many prisoners. He was taken out of Kentucky, and was assigned to the command in South Carolina, relieving Gen. HUNTER. He is evidently a live, go-ahead officer. His name is QUINCY ADDISON GILLMORE.

General Blair at St. Louis.—St. LOUIS, August 5.—Gen. Blair was serenaded at his residence last night, and in response made a speech in which he declared himself in favor of the Emancipation ordinance passed by the late Convention, and vindicated Governor Gamble. He regarded the opening of the Mississippi river as the grandest military operation on record; and to General Grant alone was due the glory of planning, and to his men the glory of enduring and valor in successfully executing these plans. Grant's army had killed, wounded and captured more men than it numbered, and had taken Vicksburg with more men in the place than were in the army when it sat down before it. Gen. Blair favored the draft in Missouri, and censured Governor Gamble for striving to avoid it.

U. S. States Marshal A. C. Sans arrested two men, Peter Gubinger, of Jackson county, and Edward Hues, of Adams county, Ohio, who were charged with pilfering Morgan's men through the State of Ohio during the late great raid. Several affidavits have been filed against both men, one of which states that not only did Hues accompany them throughout their journey across the State, but also pointed out where Union men as they passed by on their journey, and actually shared in the plunder the thieves succeeded in collecting.—Both the men announced themselves to be good "Vallandigham Democrats." The proofs of their treason appear to be too strong to give them much chance to escape.

VALLANDIGHAM TURNED OUT DOORS.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says: "We learn that the proprietors of the Clinton House, Canada, recently gave Mr. Vallandigham notice to quit—on circumstances having rendered the space occupied by that notorious individual preferable to his company. The 'martyr,' it is said, has taken up his abode with Sol. Davis, the keeper of the Museum."

DEATH OF A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.—Dr. John C. Dorsey, an old citizen and a highly esteemed physician, died at his residence in this town, after a lingering illness, on Thursday. Dr. Dorsey had been suffering from bodily affliction for the several last years of his life, during which period he was obliged, to a great measure, to retire from his profession, but for thirty years previously, in connection with his lamented father, the late Dr. Frederick Dorsey, he was actively and extensively engaged in the practice of medicine, and both as a physician and a gentleman possessed the respect and enjoyed the confidence of his community.—The deceased was in the fifty-ninth year of his age.—Daguerstown (Md.) Herald.

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UNION STATE CONVENTION. GOV. CURTIN RE-NOMINATED.—The Union Convention assembled at Pittsburg on Wednesday last. The Convention was full. Col. Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland, was selected as President; and, on being escorted to the Chair, made a brief and patriotic address. One gentleman from each Senatorial District was appointed a Vice President, and seven Secretaries, amongst whom was Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg.

Nominations were made of candidates for Governor—Messrs. Curtin, Moore, Cady, Jordan, Brewster, Moorehead, Veech and Dickey. Some names were withdrawing, and on the first ballot, the following was the result:

Andrew G. Curtin,	90
H. D. Moore,	18
Penny,	14
Moorehead,	1
Brewster,	3

So that ANDREW G. CURTIN was nominated as the candidate for Governor. The Hon. DANIEL AGNEW, of Beaver, was nominated by acclamation as the candidate for Supreme Judge.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously: "The loyal men of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, disclaiming all partisanship, and knowing no cause but that of the country, declare for themselves and their constituents:

First. Their inflexible purpose to maintain, by every necessary effort, service, and sacrifice, the National Union, as the first, highest, most solemn, and most overshadowing of all political duties.

Second. That the rebellion which threatens the existence of the Union was without cause, was conceived in wickedness, organized in perjury, and developed by reckless violence, is stained with every crime, and detestable in object, and infernal in purpose, and must be suppressed by the people of the United States, as the destruction of whose liberties and the overthrow of those free institutions it is injuriously aimed. That in this momentous contest there are and can be but two parties—one which firmly sustains the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing all the laws thereof, and in protecting the principles upon which the Government rests, and is therefore at once the party of law, of liberty, and patriotism; the other which cripples the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws, securing its safety, and preserving its life, and is therefore the parent of mobs, the enemy of order, and a participant in treason—the class whose detestable practices not only give aid and comfort to the common enemy, but, as confessed at Richmond, light up these days of rebel darkness and disaster, and stimulate them to renewed and desperate efforts to recruit their armies and to whom a part is this day justly chargeable whatever of vitality the rebellion preserves, and whatever calamity and affliction the further protraction of the contest may involve. But for Northern sympathizers with Southern treason and the hopes which their treasonable existence inspire, the rebellion would have sunk under the staggering blows dealt it at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson.

### Two Battles

Pennsylvania has recently been the theatre of war, and upon her soil a great battle has been fought, a glorious victory has been gained. Those principles of freedom and government upon which our past and future nationality are based were fiercely defended and nobly vindicated. We knew the importance of victory then, and all the North understood, as it waited in fearful suspense, the terrible penalty of defeat.—Thousands of brave men died on the field of battle to avert that fearful evil. They perished not in vain; for the deeds of that three days battle saved the nation from a fearful blow, and the State from desolation and disaster. Pennsylvania is now the scene of another contest, not less important than that of Gettysburg; in another way her fair fame is to be protected, her loyalty asserted. Once again is committed to her keeping the principles of liberty; she is asked once more to give her aid to the Government which embodies them. In this crisis, an election is as important as an army. Will the one battle be as glorious as the other? We know that if the people of Pennsylvania are true to their own record the October election will repeat the glory of the battles of July. Are not the principles of the two contests so closely united that, practically, they may be considered identical? Was, or was not, the victory of Gettysburg a victory for the Government? Beyond question, the Army of the Potomac there defended the Government and the present Administration, and the knowledge of this fact aided it to fight so gloriously. If, then, the loyal people rejoiced in this victory, will they not give all their energies to repeat it? The party which dominated Judge Woodward the next Governor of the State is opposed to the Government and the war, and is, therefore, by the sternest logic, opposed to the cause which that victory sustained. There cannot be three sides to this great question which Rebellion and Government are arguing with armies. And no loyal man, appreciating the issue at stake, can doubt for a moment that the election of Governor Curtin will be as thoroughly a victory for liberty and law, as was that great battle which so gloriously rolled back invasion.

THE RUMORED PEACE PROPOSITIONS.—An Important Correction.—WASHINGTON, August 7.—Statements appeared in some of the Northern papers after the fall of Vicksburg and the defeat of Lee, to the effect that the question of peace had been discussed in the Federal Cabinet, and that a Cabinet crisis had been caused by a proposition of Mr. Seward to issue a Presidential proclamation offering an amnesty to the Southern people, withdrawing the emancipation proclamation, suspending the confiscation act, and offering protection to the personal property and rights of the Southern people, except the leaders; that Attorney General Bates and Mr. Montgomery Blair favored the scheme, with the modification; that Messrs. Stanton and Chase violently opposed it, and Mr. Welles also opposed it, but not so strongly.

Here, where the public are accustomed to assumptions of this kind, these statements were not thought of sufficient importance to demand attention. It seems now that the foundation there of new assidues in the air, built by the European enemies of the United States. It is, therefore, proper to say that these rumors had no foundation whatever in fact; no such debates or propositions, or any debate or any proposition, on the subject of peace, or of such an amnesty, has been made or had in the Cabinet, nor have any such differences arisen.

NOBLE DEED OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST REWARDED.—During the recent riots in New York, the Rev. Matthew Nicot, a Roman Catholic priest in that city, by his heroic efforts saved from destruction the hands of the mob, an entire block of buildings on Third avenue, between 45th and 46th streets. The occupants of the dwellings thus preserved met on Monday evening last, and presented Father Nicot with a handsome case, a beautiful writing-desk and cabinet, and a luxurious easy chair; the presentation address on the occasion having been made by the Rev. Henry Bromley, a Baptist minister, who occupies one of the houses saved from the violence of the mob.

NOT EXEMPT.—Short legs will not save a conscript. It has been notified to the Board of Enrollment in Boston that no limits of stature are established for drafted men, and a person's height will only be considered in the general examination as to his physical fitness for military service.

CRUEL FOR CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS.—The Medical Reporter says that a consumptive patient, now under treatment, is taking cream, with better effect than was experienced under the cod liver oil, previously tried. Our advice is for all who have consumption, to adopt a cream diet. Eat the pure, sweet cream abundantly, as much of it as the stomach will digest well, and we doubt not that it will prove quite as effectual as the purest cod liver oil that can be bought.—Tribune.

MR. AND MRS. MORRISSEY.—A letter from Saratoga Springs says: Mrs. Morrissey is here with her husband. A lady said something to her the other day that she did not like. Mrs. M. gave her a blow between the eyes that felled her to the floor—dared the prostrate woman to repeat the word—offered to whip any woman in the place for \$100, which she could do, as her husband could whip any man in Saratoga, she said.

BRITISH EMIGRATION TO THIS COUNTRY.—In a recent debate in the House of Commons it appeared that the tide of emigration to the United States, which had resumed its full flow.—Of the entire British emigration, over two-thirds steadily seeks the United States, in spite of special efforts made in behalf of Australia and other British colonies. The usual rate is a little over 10,000 per month.

RECORDED.—That in the nomination of Judge Agnew, we present an accomplished jurist, a pure patriot, and a loyal citizen, who will adorn the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth, and give additional security to the right of persons and property.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.—Hong Kong newspapers received here give an account of a terrible earthquake at Manila on the 3d of June, destroying one-half of the city, and damaging every building in it. 2,000 lives were lost.

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<b>GRAIN &amp; PRODUCE.</b>	Smith Joseph	Lippencott J A	wounded
WINE, taken the large and commodious	Lewis Harriet C	Linebeck S G	friends,
Warehouse recently occupied by Frank	Laxton O M	Javors Daniel	charge, a
Esq.	Leacock Beck Miss	Lundell Daniel	trial equal
<b>IN NEW OXFORD,</b>	Lautenschlager Sam'l	Lutish J	wounded.
prepared to pay the highest prices for	Luff James	Lugger Corp Thomas	M. V.
of Produce. Also, sell at the lowest	Lanchester Henry	Lucas Joel	clients
Lumber, Coal and Groceries of every	Mason Hon L D 9	McKissen Samuel C	to any of
kind. <b>2. MEYERS &amp; WYERMAN.</b>	Mattinson Chas S	McKiener Charles	T. Col.
Oxford, Aug. 11.—If	Martin Geo W F 2	McNary Alexander	T. M.
<b>Miss Mary D. McClellan</b>	Machew Thomas	McPhenny Ann	Aug. 12
will resume the exercises of her School,	Munn Thosina	McPhenny Maggie E	Farmers
on the 10th of August. Tuition, 1.00	Mayer Jacob Chas II	Miller Francis 2	II AS RE
m. (11 weeks). Trunks & trunks of ut-	Mayer Joell	Moigrants Wm II	from the
ils to branches not already taught will be	Morgan Lenny	Miller Lily P	enemy.
\$5.00.	Say Mrs D H C	Miller John	Aug.
Newburg, Aug. 4.	Nann W II	Miller Isaac	
	Mayhew Ruth S	Miller Jacob E	

Confederates by their sympathizing  
 can be handed over to the Surgeon  
 and under his direction will be distribu-  
 ing among the Union and Confederate  
 under no circumstances whatever, will  
 clothing be permitted to be carried into  
 the Hospitals. By command of  
 H. C. ALLEN,  
 186th Regt. P. M., Commanding Post,  
 Urrley, Post Adjutant.

**Register and Recorder.**  
Independent Voters of Adams Co.  
I hereby announce myself as an Independent Candidate for the office of REGISTER, CLERK and, and pledge myself, if elected, to discharge all the duties of the office. Being an unconditional supporter of the National Republican Party, I respectfully request the support of all the citizens of all parties.  
AMAXILL FLANK.  
Clinton tp., July 23.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT or CAP, can be accommodated by  
 drug at R. F. McILHENNY'S.

**Removal.**

M. O'NEAL has removed his office from Willis' building to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbytery. Residence adjoining the office April 7, 1868. 15

RE. WINSLOW'S soothing Syrup for Children, at  
 Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

SAWLS in every variety and the latest styles from New York, for sale cheap at  
 y 12. FAHNESTOCK'S.

FAHNESTOCK'S Goods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Shakers and Bonnet Frames just

831 Broadway, New York.  
P. S. A Box of the Unguent sent by any  
address by return mail, on receipt of price,  
and 15 cents for Postage.  
July 21—4t.

**Notice.**  
LETTERS of administration on the estate of  
A. of George P. Mervin, late of Mendenhall  
township, deceased, having been granted to  
me, undersigned, residing in the same town-  
ship, he hereby gives notice to all persons in-  
debted to said estate to make immediate pay-  
ment, and those having claims against the  
estate to present them properly authenticated  
for settlement. GEO. MINNIGH, Admr.  
July 14—4t.

**BORNETT'S** Camelline. Wood's Hair Re-  
storative. Sulfur Hair Tonic, and Oth-

**S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,**  
 NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and G State  
 Boston, are our Agents for the SEWING  
 in those cities, and are authorized to take  
 advertisements and Subscriptions for us at  
 lowest rates.

ALL kinds of Straw Goods, embracing Men's  
 and Boys' Hats, Trusses and Children's  
 HATS and FLATS, HOODS and Caps, &c.  
 R. P. McLEHENTY'S  
 ENGLISH, French and American Muslin  
 and Lace Goods, at 100 Essex Street,  
 Boston, and at 100 Essex Street, New York.  
 Go to Picking for your Spring and Summer  
 new Clothing.

MUSLINS at low rates, from 6 cents up, on  
 be had at the cheap store of FRANK  
 STOCK BROTHERS

St.  
St.,  
ad  
ur



## BUREKA! BUREKA!

## The "Excelsior Washer"

It is acknowledged by all who use it, as the most complete, and efficient, and the most perfect Labor Saving Machine ever before invented. Its superiority over all others, consists in the simplicity and durability of its construction, the rapidity and completeness of its work, and the almost incredible ease with which it is managed. A child of ten years, possessing ordinary judgment, can learn to work it in five minutes time, and manage it as well as a grown person, except for very heavy goods. In a word, this is the machine and is destined to take the place of every other now in use. Persons intending to get a machine will find it greatly to their advantage to examine this one before purchasing.

The undersigned have purchased the Patent Right for Adams County (excepting one township) and are making extensive preparations for their manufacture. Every machine will be built in the best manner and warranted. Price \$8.00. In connection with this machine there is a Patent Wringer, which performs the laborious part of wringing with the greatest ease, and much better than can be done by hand. They may be attached to a common Wash Tub, and get sold with the machine or separately as desired. Samples of each may be seen at our Gallery, in East York Street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

TYSON BROTHERS.

DR. ROBERT HORNER'S  
NEW FAMILY DRUG & PRESCRIPTION  
STORE.

HAVING retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,  
in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. MORRIS, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS.

MEDICINES.

CHEMICALS.

PERFUMERY.

TOOTH POWDERS.

DYE STUFFS.

DRY PAINTS, and

PAINTS ground in Oil,

OILS, expressed and distilled.

STATIONERY of all kinds.

Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &amp;c., &amp;c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable sources. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N.B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

ADVICE GRATIS.

May 13, 1862.

Vinegar—Vinegar.

THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Vinegar, on Washington street, a few doors north of West Middle street, Gettysburg. He has been manufacturing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it has given general satisfaction. The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufactures of Vinegar, consists in its being made entirely of grain, and free from anything injurious. It is strong, and at the same time pleasant to the taste, and has all the preservative qualities found in pure Cider Vinegar. He is prepared to wholesale this Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine for yourselves.

ADAM DIEHL.

Certificate.

WE, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used in our families, for various purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and sold by ADAM DIEHL, and find it to be what it represents it to be. We have fairly tested it and believe it to be superior in every respect, to any other manufactured Vinegar we have ever used, and would recommend it to all persons.

Wm. Boyer &amp; Son, Gettysburg.

Jacob Norbeck &amp; Co., "

Codori &amp; Gillespie, "

John Chamberlin, Franklin twp.

Levi Pitzer, "

A. F. Gitt, Oxford.

May 13, 1862.

New Confectionery &amp; Ice Cream

SALOON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just opened a new Confectionery Establishment, on a corner of the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburg street, to which he would invite their attention.

Cakes, Candies and every description of Confections—Togeth with Nuts, Oranges, and all kinds of Fruits—always on hand.

Summer Drinks and anything else intended to please the palate and refresh the system during the hot summer months.

Parties, public and private, as well as families, will be furnished with all kinds of Cakes, Ice Cream, (in pyramidal form or otherwise) and other refreshments, at their houses, upon short notice.

Having spent a life time at the business he flatters himself that he fully understands it and that he is able to render entire satisfaction. Call and see the new Confectionery

May 14.

JOHN GIBBLE.

BLINDS &amp; SHADES.

R. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth

Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered.

[April 7.—2m.]

Spectacles, Spectacles.

JOSEPH BEVAN, sign of the Watch and

Spectacles, has just received a large and

valuable assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who will

favor him with a call.

N. B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

May 27.

Latest from New Orleans.

JUST received and for sale at CODORI &amp;

GILLESPIE'S, a large and excellent supply

of Orleans Sugar and Molasses, with a

great quantity and variety of Sugars, which are

selling low—either wholesale or retail.

Syrups of all kinds, from 35 to 65 cents per

gallon. [April 7.—2m.]

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## NOT A RUM DRINK!

## A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

## VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

A pure tonic, that will relieve the Afflicted, and not make Drunkards.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WILL EFFECTUALLY AND MOST CERTAINLY

CURE ALL DISEASES

ARISING FROM A

DISORDERED

LIVER,

STOMACH,

OR KIDNEYS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will cure every case of Chronic or Nervous

Debility, Disorders of the Kidneys, Diseases

arising from a disordered Stomach. Observe

the following symptoms resulting from dis-

orders of the digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or

Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach,

Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness

or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations

Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the

Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Headache

and Dizziness, Bloating, Distressing at the

Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations,

when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision,

Drops or Webs before the Sight, Fever and

Bull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspira-

tion, Yellowness of the Skin and Sudden

Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Con-

stant Imaginations of Evil, and great Depression

of Spirits.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under

the name of Bitters, put up in quart Bottles,

compounded of the cheapest whiskey or com-

mon rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per

gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Cori-

ander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused and will

continue to cause, as long as they can be sold,

hundreds to die the death of the drunkard.

By their use the system is kept continually

under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants

of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is

created and kept up, and the result is all the

horror attendant upon a drunkard's life and

death.

For those who desire and will have a Li-

quor Bitters, we publish the following receipt:

Get one Bottle of Hoofland's German Bitters

and mix with three quarts of Good Brandy or

Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation

that will far excel in medicinal virtues and

true excellence any of the numerous Liquor

Bitters in the market, and will cost much

less. You will have all the virtues of Hoof-

land's Bitters in connection with a good arti-

cle of Liquor, at a much less price than these

inferior preparations will cost you.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will give you a good appetite, will give you

strong healthy nerves, will give you a brisk

and energetic feeling, will enable you to

sleep well, and will positively prevent Yel-

low Fever, Bilious Fever, &amp;c.

Those suffering from broken down and

debilitated Constitutions, from whatever cause,

either in male or female, will find in Hoof-

land's German Bitters, a remedy that will

restore them to their usual health. Such has

been the case in thousands of instances, and

a fair trial is but required to prove the asser-

tion.

Remember, that these Bitters are not Alco-

holic, and not intended as a Beverage.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of

the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recom-

mend Patent Medicines in general, through

distrust of their ingredients and effects, I

yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man

may not testify to the benefits he believes

himself to have received from any simple pre-

paration, in the hope that he may thus con-

tribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to

Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C.

M. Jackson, of this city, because I was

prejudiced against them for many years, un-

der the impression that they were chiefly an

alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my

friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal

of this prejudice by proper tests, and for

encouragement to try them when suffering

from great and long continued debility. The

use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the

beginning of the present year, was followed

by a rapid relief and restoration to a degree

of bodily and mental vigor which I had not

felt for six months before, and had almost

despaired of regaining. I therefore thank

God and my friend for directing me to the

use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

DISEASES OF KIDNEYS &amp; BLADDER.

In young or aged, male or female, are speedily

removed, and the patient restored to health.

DELICATE CHILDREN.

Those suffering from Marasmus, wasting

away, with scarcely any flesh on their bones,

are cured in a very short time; one bottle in

some cases, will have a most surprising effect.

PARENTS.

Having suffering children as above, and wish-

ing to raise them, will never regret the day

they commenced with these Bitters.

LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS.

Those working hard with their brains,

and always keep a bottle of Hoofland's

Bitters near them, as they will find much

benefit from its use, to both mind and body,

invigorating and not depressing. It is not

a liquor stimulant, and leaves no prostra-

tion.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!

And the friends of Soldiers. We call the

attention of all having relations or friends in

the army to the fact that "Hoofland's German

Bitters" will cure nine tenths of the diseases

induced by exposures and privations incident

to camp life. In the list, published almost

daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of

the list it will be noticed that a very large

number are suffering from debility. Every

case of that kind can be readily cured by

Hoofland's German Bitters. We have no

hesitation in stating that if these Bitters

were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds

of lives might be saved that otherwise would

be lost.

The proprietors are daily receiving thank-

ful letters from sufferers in the army and

hospitals, who have been restored to health

by the use of these Bitters, sent to them by

their friends.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson" is

on the wrapper of each Bottle. Price per

Bottle 75 cents, or by mail order for \$4.00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the

article, do not put off by any of the intor-

tating propositions that may be offered in

its place, but send to us, and we will forward,

securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631

Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES &amp; EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. Jackson &amp; Co.)

Proprietors.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in

every town in the United States.

June 9.

## THE GREAT CAUSE OF

## HUMAN MISERY.

First Published in a

Sealed Envelope; Price 5 cents: A

Lecture by Dr. CULVERWELL, on the cause

and cure of Spasmodic, Consumption,

Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness,

Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body;

Lunaticism; Weakness of the Limbs and the

Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for

Study and Labor; Fullness of Appetition;

Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love

of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dis-

tension; Headache; Affections of the Eyes

Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions

and Sexual Impurity; the Consequences of

Youthful Indulgence, &amp;c., &amp;c.

This admirable Lecture clearly proves

that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted

evils, may be removed without medicine and

without dangerous surgical operations, and

should be read by every youth and every man

in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any

address, on the receipt of six cents, or two

postage stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. O. KLINE &amp; CO.,

127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box, 4580,

Nov. 11-1y.

PLUMBERS' MATERIALS.

CHARLES MULLIKIN,

Importer &amp; Wholesale Dealer.

No. 520 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

CONSTANTLY IN STOCK, a large assortment

of Copper, Zinc, Iron and Galvanized Iron

Tubs, White and Marbled Plug Basins,

White and Marbled Blue Closet Cases,

Shut Water Closets, complete,

Water Closets of every description,

Pumps, Rains, &amp;c.

Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands,

Vitrified Drain Pipes, Bends, Branches &amp; Trips.

Plumbers' Brass and Plated-Work of every&lt;/